The fun of the Thing.

THE REASON WHY ADAM WEISEN-BEIMER ASKED JIM BERRY THE TIME

- Vell. Yim, I told you how it was I don't got any glock:— De onder pight I gone up town And take a glass o' book.
- Unt vun o' dem lop-eared Dutchmen came Fon hel der fluss, you see, Saya "Hello, Adam, how yon vos! You dake a gloss mit me!"
- Vell, den I tought I'd take a glass, Unt, sure as I'm alive. Me and dot lop-eared Dutchman took Two or dree gubble or live.
- Two or dree gubble or five, or ten, Or leven I expect; And ven we started home all two Voe drunk, now dat a a fact.
- Den I gone home, and catch de bed, Unt vent to tumble in. But pretty soon my vife spheke out, "Vot time you dink it been!"
- "Vell I don't know," I say, "vot time,
 "Bout 'leeven, maybe"—vell!
 Youst den dot glock strike one dree times
 I break am all to h—L
- A New Hampshire man and a man from Ohio chanced to meet at a public dinner in New York. The man from Ohio suggested to him of the Grantite State that it might be advantageous to him to remove to the West, especially if he proposed to follow the pursuit of a farmer. The Yankee could not see it; there was no State in the Union equal to New Hampshire. He of the Buckeye State could not agree to this. Ohio was inferior to New Hampshire in one respect, while in many respects she was superior. The Yankee demanded to know a superior feature. The Buckeye commenced to enumerate; but as fast as he presented his claims for superiority, his antagonist unhesitatingly swept them away by bold and vigorous declarations to the contrary. At length, when all other sources of argument had been exhausted, the Buckeye confidently observed:

observed:

"You will at least allow that Ohio justly claims superiority over New Hampshire in point of the extent of the territory?"

"No, sir!" promptly and emphatically responded the Yaukee. "Your State spreads because it is flat. Look at the mountains of New Hampshire! Goodness mercy! Just roll 'em out flat, and they'd make territory onough to cover up the whole of Ohio and fill up a big slice of Lake Erie!"

An Ohio correspondent becomes sponsor for the following, which, as a matter of fact, he wishes to put on record: Whittaker is one of the richest men in these parts, and has made his meney by driving sharp bargains. His hired man was one day going along with a load of hay when he overturned it upon a cow, and the poor thing was smothered to death before they could get her out. Her owner, Jones called upon Whittaker the next day and demanded payment for the loss of his cow. "Certainly," said Whittaker, "what do you think she was worth?" "Well, about ten dollars," said Jones. "How much did you get for the hide and tallow?" "Ten dollars and a half, sir." "Oh, well, then you owe me just fifty cents." Jones was mistified, and Whittaker very fierce in his demand; and before Jones could get the thing straight in his mind, he had forked over the money.

A ramos Dentist in Newcastle was once requested to use his powers over decayed tooth of a pitman, which was giving him much pain. Geordie was requested to take a chair, and before he had got well seated the refractory member of his jaw was skillfully drawn, to his great relief and astonishment. "Ah," exclaimed he "that was cliverly dune! What's the charge?" The dentist replied that his usual fee was above the scaling of a working way to now The dentist replied that his usual fee was above the ordinary means of a working man to pay, and he would merely ask a trifle; perhaps his patient would not think half a crown to much. "Thou's joking, doctor," said the pitman; "the laist tooth aw had pulled tuik the man half an hour—and he trailed me all ower the room afore it gi's way—and he only charged me a shilling for the job!"

"What's the matter? What's up?"
"Oh, nothing," was the reply, "only I'm net going to risk myself with such a seasop as you confess yourself to be!"

for the farmer.

Many farmers could make their land produce a greater money value, annually, if they would pay more attention to the growth of good marketable fruits. Agricultural said horticultural societies have done much, not only for the extension of fruit cultivation, but for an enlargement of its demand in the markets; and this demand will continue to increase for many, many years to come, beyond any supply that can be reasonably expected; therefore, the long anticipated "glut in the market?" so frightful to the mental vision of some people, no man now living will ever of some people, no man now living will ever

of some people, no man now living will ever see.

No reasonable proximate calculation can be made of the great amount of fruit that would be bought and consumed if it were presented in our markets in sufficient quantities and in proper condition. More than three-fourths of that now offered in our markets is not in the best condition, and therefore does not command the best prices, nor give satisfaction to the consumer. There are many things to be studied in preparing fruit for market; its proper degree of ripeness, its separation from the tree, bush, or vine, without being bruised or otherwise defaced-packing or carrying. It must be so presented as to attract the eye of the purchaser, for in the matter of fruit there is a strong sympathy between the eye and the palate. I am not disposed, just now, to go into this minutuse in detail, but mereley throw out these general hints, that every fruit-grower may set his wits to work to improve them.

One of the planting scasons is just at hand, and the reader is strongly advised to embrace it. Make your selection on paper before going to the nursery; you will find some good varieties named in the "Practical Farmer;" but bear this in mind, that some varieties of fruit that do well in one section of the country may do so well in

There are in every neighbohood some seedling varieties of fruit that are indigenous to it; some of these may be very superior, and deserving of extensive cultivation. This may be done by budding on to common stocks of the same vari-

I will give the reader a few hints about the operation of budding. There is no more mystery about it than there is in eating a boiled egg. The stock to be budded on may be in thickness from the size of a large goose-quill up to half an inch or more in diameter; with a sharp knife make a slit in the bark about an inch and a quarterless. make a slit in the bark about an inch and a quarter long, up and down; near the top of this, a cross-cut about three-quarters of an inch long; slightly open the lips of the first incision with the point of the knife, so that the bud may the easily penetrate. With a very sharp smoothedged knife cut out a bud from a branch of the variety you wish to propagate, of the present year's growth, by setting the edge in about half an inch above the bud, taking the bark and a thin slice of the wood, bringing it out about three fourths of an inch below the bud. Insert the lower cod of the bud in the upper end of the incision first made, and press it downwards until all its bark is covered. It is then to be tied invarious articles are used for this purpose—cotton tieyarn will do very well. Lap it from top to bottom, not too tight, leaving the bud uncovered. In about ten days or two weeks examine to see if the tying is cutting into the bark of the stock, and, if so, slacken or take it off. Insert the bud in the north side of the stock, to shade it from the sun.

It will need up further attention until the next.

It will need to hartner attention main the next spring; when the buds begin to swell, cut the stock off about half an inch above the bud, slop-ing the cut so as to protect the bud. Any sprouts that show themselves between the bud and the root, through the spring and summer, must be carefully rubbed off, so that the whole strength may be thrown into the bud, which will now form the tree. may be thrown into the bud, which will now form the tree.

Children should be encouraged to learn and do

this. Some ladies are very expert at it, and en-joy both pleasure and profit from it. How grati-fying to a lady, when she can take a friend into er garden, and pointing to a tree laden with uscious fruit, say, "I budded and cultivated that

keep him alive." The victim raised his mean from the bier: "Shelled, "Squire!" "No!" The bead dropped again. "Drive on boys, then."

The story last its own moral.

FARMING TOOLS.—There is a plough out in the rain, and the horse-rake is up in the middle of the guests wished a second helping of a savory stew, which he thought was some kind of direct. This is, which he thought was some kind of direct, we suppose, that in this thought less one disputing about tastes, which accounts for the box, saying, with a smiling approval, "Quack, quack, quack, quack," linegine how his connectance fell when the host, portaing to the first stormy day that course they must be prepared, "Dw, ow, ow," ow," and concern the first stormy day that course they must be same bed-room, in a crowded hotel, one of them, before retiring, knell down to pray, and confessed alond a catalogue of sins. On rising from his conditions and a catalogue of sins. On rising from his prepared horse-rocket in many control of the worked in the same bed-room, in a crowded hotel, one of them, before retiring, knell down to pray, and confessed alond a catalogue of sins. On rising from his direct, we suppose, that in this thoughtless age there is hardly any dispute about tastes, which accounts for the fishing instead of finishing his work. Neglect left them there when he went of the fishing instead of finishing his work. Neglect left them there when he went of the fishing instead of finishing his work neglect left them there when he went of the fishing instead of finishing his work. Neglect left them there when he went of the fishing instead of finishing his work. Neglect left them there when he went of the fishing instead of finishing his work. Neglect left them there when he went of the fishing his to distinct the provided and the left of the fishing his work neglect left them there when he went of the fish to his opinion. As the proverts says, their to his distinct the content of the fishing his tork houghtless the houst pound of the held. Neglect left them t

"Oh, nothing," was the reply, "only I'm not going to risk myself with such a segup as you confess yourself to be!"

A MAN was divorced from his wife, and she married another; whereupon the first husband inquired of No. 2:

"What relation are you to me!"

"Yes, you are," said Y.

"Yes, you are," said Y.

"None, that I know of?"
"Yes, yen are," said N. 1; you are my step anaband—I stepped out, and you stepped in?"

A COLD CUT—The Francouia Notch, Just now.

WATER FOR STOCK.—Sheep sometimes suffer greatly for want of water in winter fine; so with other stock. Don't force any stock to turn to a mow-hank for this great necessary of life and bealth.

Our Scrap Book.

DEEDS VERSUS CREEDS.

And, seeking truths, I wholly lost my way; likehed back and forward by the awinging tides Of doubt and faith, confused by many guides, Each one armed with a doctrine and a creed Which each felt safe to say Would meet and satisfy my every need.

And one claimed Jeans was the son of God, And one denied that he was more than man One seemed wrath in the redeeming plan, One dwelt upon its mercy and its love; One threatened with the rod; One wood me with the cooling of the dove.

And whether souls were fore-ordained to bliss;
And whether faith, or works, were strong to save!
And whether judgment lay beyond the grave,
And love, with pardoning power went down to hell—
Whether that road or this
Led up to heaven's gate, I could not tell.

Amid this dust of theologic strife,
I hungered with a want unsatisfied.
Heaven while I lived, not heaven when I died,
Was what I craved; and how to make sublime
And beautiful my life
While yet I ingered on the shores of Time.

And wept and railed because religion seemed Only the thin secending smoke of words— The jangling rude of inharmonious chords; Uniti—my false inductions to disgrees—

One who was silent while his brethren taught, And showed me not the beauties of his creed, But went before me, aswing silent seed That made the waste and barren desert glad; Whose hand in secret bought Healing and comfort to the sick and and;

Aglow, I cried, "Here all my questionings end; th! what is thy religion, thy belief!" Smiling, he shook his head with answer brief— This man so swift to act, so slow to speak— "In deeds, not cryeds, my friend, Lives the religion that I humbly seek." And soft and sweet across my spirit stole.
The rest and peace so long and vainly sought.
And though I mourn the grace I have not.
If I may help my keuther in his hour of need,
And love him as my soul.
I trust God's pardon if I have no creed.

A LIPE INSUBANCE BOMANCE.

A Quarter of a contury ago Miss Eunice Whitback, of Lucerne County, Pa., was a gushing young thing of some seventy summers, with a fair prospect of living to become a woman of mature years. But Mr. Abram Oakley was self-confidentially of the opinion that she couldn't possibly live always. And so, when he, at the remote period named above, went to the agency of a Cennecticut insurance company and proposed to have her sweet young life insured, for his own benefit, in the sum of \$1,300, the company accepted the proposition with an emotion of prophetic joy and ground out the policy on the spot. Mr. Oakley made the annual payments of the premium promptly for some years, constantly hoping that a venerable female funeral would speedily lift him into the possession of the thirteen hundred dollars. But as Miss Ennice presistently lived on, in spite of his tearful supplications to the gods that they would love her sufficiently to enable her to die young, or as young as the peculiar nature of the case would permit, and as she seemed to be, in fact,

"Stormer specifically when she can take a friend into the laist tooth aw had pulled tusk the man half an hour—and he traited me all ower the room afore it gf way—and he only charged me a shilling for the lob."

"HAVE SOME RESPECT FOR THE BULL."—A genuine down Easter was lately essaying to appropriate a square of exceedingly tough beef at duner in a Wisconsin hotel. His convulsive efforts with a knife and fork attracted the smiles and always with a strict and fork attracted the smiles are in the same predictancer, and the same predictancer with himself and the room in the same predictancer with himself and the room afore it is given by the policy of the converged of the baptismal name of James. And James, which find a so long to the baptismal name of James. And James, with a first put the same predictancer converged, a man in cast of us, various remedies for the protection of use of us, various remedies for the protection of use of us, various remedies for the protection of use of us, various remedies for the protection of use of us, various remedies for the protection of use of us, various remedies for the protection of use of us, various remedies for the protection of use of us, various remedies for the protection of use of us, various remedies for the protection of use of us, various remedies for the protection of us, various remedies

for by the control of the tree of the control of man. The Bible says so. But she may have been no better than your mother or mine." That's thrue, yer honor; but he way made the says as the following description of a plan for a hen honse there's a mighty difference in their children."

A MAN was brought before an Illines magistrate for being drunk. He smiled blandly, and array for being drunk and the said and the said state of the billing out a dollar bill said: "All right, and a foot a tone end of the building; let his let against you. With this dollar it will exactly a suppose you remember that when a late against you. With this dollar it will exactly for this little spree of mine, but I didn't see any other way of collecting my little bill against you than this."

A LADY, who thought the autumn of life had not lost all dreams of its spring, said to Jerroid: "I can not imagine what makesmy hair turngray I sometimes fancy it must be the sesence of rose mary, with which my maid is in the habit of brushing it. What thinky you?" I should be arraid, madame, said the destinguished dramatat, drilly, "that it is the easence of thyme."

THERE is a story of a Western man who was too lary to work, and whose neighbors, being tired of keeping him, determined to drown him. Meeting the west and the eggs withdrawn without going into the benery; meanwhile the poultryman is protected. The single droughed again. "Drive on boyx, then."

FARMING TOOLS.—There is a plough out in the rain, and the horse-rake is up in the middle of the sain days, then the rain, and the horse-rake is up in the middle of the sain duling with a site of the effective deeprees. The site of the fermion of a plan for a hen honse fare with and and throw the site of the field. Neglect left them there when he went to finite the drive and two feet in the life and the elections of the building; less of into the darkness with two feets that the field with the field in the state of the building the construction of t

Randall (P. E.) having freed his mind regarding a Methodist minister who somewhere at the West preached the everlasting gospel in a linen "duster." The Ziou's Herald newspaper wants to know why one man has not as good a right to preach in a duster as another in a surplice; in linen as in lawn? "And indeed," says The Z.'s Herald, "what is the difference except in the ent and color?" Well, from the good Bishop's point of view, that is difference enough—and he has a right to his opinion. As the proverb says, there is no disputing about tastes, which accounts for the fact, we suppose, that in this thoughtless age there is hardly any dispute about anything else.

THERE occurred recently near Algonia, lows, a very strange freak of lightnidg. It entered the house at the bottom, and made a total wreck of everything it it except the family of six persons, who, strange to say, all escaped without injury. Even the lamp-burners were torn to pieces; the house was spread apart so that the rafters fell through, and the very beds in which the family were sleeping were torn to pieces.

There is a man in Ohio who has written three thousand communications to newspapers, not one of which has ever been published.

ANY odor in petrolenm arising from sulphing may be removed by treating it with a solution oxide of lead in caustic sods.

Aseful and Curious.

VACCINATION MEDICALLY CONSIDERED.

The question as to the propriety of vaccination, to which we alinded yestreday, is attracting no little attention in Europe, Dr. Gregory, Director of the Small-pox Hospital Loudon; Professor Depaul, Professor of Vaccine in Paris; Dr. Heim, a prominent vaccinator of Wartumburg; Professor Veranichfeld, of Berlin, and other equally eminent meu, write in condemning the practice. They assert that it not only affords no protection against the small-pox, but with syphilitic affections and other diagusting diseases, and tends to the shortening of the average of human life. Drs. C. T. Pearce and Seaton, of London, affirm that people who are not vaccinated far more easily recover from any acute disease than those who are vaccinated, owing to the injury done to the constitution by the introduction of vaccine matter. The statement based on statistical tables is also made that in England, before inoculation was introduced, from three to eight percent, of those attacked by small-pox died; that, under inoculation the mortality increased from seven to ten per cent., and that vaccination run the rate up to from eleven to thirteen per cent. In Upper Bavaria, Dr. Bayard states that whereas in former times the average deaths from small-pox was from fifteen to twenty. Dr. Copiand affirms that scrofula and tubercular diseases have largely increased since the introduction of "cow-pox" and Villemir, Herard, and other eminent French physicians, affirm that consumption has been sonsiderably angumented since vaccination was introduced.

The Epidemiological Society of London in their

introduced.

The Epidemiological Society of London in their last report declare that during twelve years before the compulsory vaccination law was established (1853) 82,825 persons died of small-pox; after 1853, during the same period, there died only 47,710. Other skin diseases, however, increased as small-pox decreased, upwards of 100,000 more people having succumbed to measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, and croup, than ever before during a similar length of time. The report likewise says that since 1853 nearly 230,000 more people have been carried away by consumption than during the same term previous to 1853.

samption than during the same term previous to 1853.

Statements such as these, the results of the experience of some of the most eminent physicians in the world, are not to be treated lightly; and now remains for the scientific men who have faith in Dr. Jenner's theory to show upon what their faith is based. There is no doubt that a strong feeling is growing up against vaccination, and will doubtless apread unless its advocates can prove its utility. One thing is certain, the number of sacrificed faces by small-pox are not as numerous now by ninety per cent, or more, as prevailed a centary back: Whether the falling off in disease is owing to general vaccination, and whether this gain is not more than made up for by the large increase of other diseases produced by vaccination, etc., as asserted by its opponents, may be regarded as open questiots.—

New York Commercial Advertiser.

that a venerable female funeral would speedily lift him into the possession of the thirteen hundred dollars. But as Miss Emice presistently lived on, in spite of his tearful supplications to the goals that they would love her sufficiently to enable her to die young, or as young as the peculiar nature of the case would permit, and as she seemed to be, in fact,

One of the few confounded things
That were not be fit to die.

The became discouraged after a while and disposed of the policy to the first man he could find willing to take the risk off his hands. That man was Peter Conkling, possibly a distant relative Rosco of that lik. For seven long years—the several holders of the policy all would seem to have had long 'ears—Peter came around punetually with the required annual payments; but finding at the expiration of that period that the fair brow of the gentle and never-dying maiden was still

Fanned by the wing of life's best angel—

Health,

he, too, became discouraged at the Commerian hue of the prospect ahead, and sold out to another of the Conklings, who, when invited to quench his thirst in the gently flowing bowl, answered

PRACTITIONERS, says Galignani, are well aware that cod-liver oil, which has now become an im-PRACTITIONERS, says Galignani, are well aware that cod-liver oil, which has now become an important element in materia medica, unfortunately posesses a taste, the repugnance to which many patients cannot overcome. Dr. Ludovic Rouland has endeavored, and not, it seems, without success, to remove this obstacle by ridding the oil of its characteristic taste. His receipt is as follows: Cod-liver oil, 100 gms. (21 drachms;) alcohol, at 40 degrees of Banmels acreometer, 60 gms. (134 drachms;) essence of peppermint, 3 gms. (45 grains.) By mixing these ingredients an emulsion is obtained, which is administered at the rate of three tablespoonfuls a day. The proportion of these ingredients may be varied according to the taste of the patient. Dr. Rouland says that he has obtained very satisfactory results from this mixture.

How to Select Flour.—First look at the color; if it is white, with a slight yellowish or straw-colored tint, buy it. If it is very white, with a bluish cast, or with white specks in it, refuse it. Second, examine its adhesiveness; wet and kneed a little of it between your fingers; if it works soft and sticks it is poor. Third, throw a little lump of dry flour against a dry, smooth, perpendicular surface; if it falls like powder it is bad. Fourth, squeeze some of the flour between your hands; if it retains the shape given by the pressure, that, too, is a good sign. Flour that will stand all these tests, it is safe to lony. These modes are given by old flour dealers, and they pertain to a matter that concerns everybody—the staff of life.—Geogree Farmer.

CURE FOR THE SMALL-FOP.—The Richmond Times gives the following receipt for the small-pox. The mode of treatment is as follows:

"When the preceding fever is at its height, and just before the eruption appears, the chest is rubbed with croton oil and tartaric ointment. This causes the whole of the eruption to appear on that part of the body, to the relief of the rest. It also secures a full and complete eruption, and thus prevents the disease from attacking internal organs. This is said to be the established mode of treatment in the English army in China, by general orders, and is regarded as a perfect cure."

A young man asked an old gentleman for his daughter in marriage. The answer was, go into the orchard and bring in a parcel of apples. Give one-half of the whole number, and half an apple over, to the mother, one-half of the balance and half an apple over, to the daughter one-half of the remainder and half an apple over and have one left for yourself, without cutting an apple, then if she is willing you can have her. How many did he bring.?

Honse-Radish Sauce.—A good recipe for horse-radish sauce, which is so excellent with both hot and cold beef, but which is not always served up with either, may be acceptable. Two table-spoonfuls of mustarel, the same of vinegar, three table-spoonfuls of cream or milk, and one of pounded white sugar, beaten well up together with a small quantity of grated horse-radish. This is, of course, to be served up cold.

HARD CEMENT FOR SEAMS.—Take equal quantities white lead and white sand, and as much oil as will make it into the consistence of putty. Apply this to the seams in the roofs of houses, etc. It will, in a few weeks become as hard as stone. A LADY gives the following method for pre-paring mackerel: Take them from brine and soak in fresh brine tweaty minutes before cook-ing, when they will be found equal to fresh fish.

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